

1 9. A method for prognosis of a malignant neoplasm
2 of a mammal, comprising
3 (a) contacting a bodily fluid from said mammal
4 with an antibody which binds to an HAAH polypeptide under
5 conditions sufficient to form an antigen-antibody complex
6 and detecting the antigen-antibody complex;
7 (b) quantitating the amount of complex to
8 determine the level of HAAH in said fluid; and
9 (c) comparing the level of HAAH in said fluid
10 with a normal control level of HAAH, wherein increasing
11 levels of HAAH over time indicates an adverse prognosis.

1 10. A method of inhibiting tumor growth in a mammal
2 comprising administering to said mammal a compound which
3 inhibits expression of HAAH.

1 11. The method of claim 10, wherein said compound is
2 a HAAH antisense nucleic acid.

1 12. The method of claim 10, wherein said compound
2 is a ribozyme.

1 13. The method of claim 10, wherein said tumor is
2 derived from endodermal tissue.

1 14. The method of claim 10, wherein said tumor is
2 selected from the group consisting of colon cancer, breast
3 cancer, pancreatic cancer, liver cancer, and cancer of the
4 bile ducts.

1 15. The method of claim 10, wherein said tumor is a
2 CNS tumor.

16. A method of inhibiting tumor growth in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a compound which inhibits an enzymatic activity of HAAH.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said enzymatic activity is hydroxylase activity.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein said compound is a dominant negative mutant of HAAH.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein said dominant negative mutant HAAH comprises a mutation in a catalytic domain of HAAH.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein said compound is an HAAH-specific intrabody.

21. The method of claim 16, wherein said compound is L-mimosine.

22. The method of claim 16, wherein said compound is a hydroxypyridone.

23. A method of inhibiting tumor growth in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a compound which inhibits signal transduction through the IRS signal transduction pathway.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein said compound inhibits IRS phosphorylation.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein said compound inhibits binding of Fos or Jun to an HAAH promoter sequence.

1 35. The kit of claim 34, wherein said antibody is
2 immobilized on a solid phase.

1 36. The kit of claim 35, wherein said solid phase
2 is selected from a group consisting of an assay plate, an
3 assay well, a nitrocellulose membrane, a bead, a dipstick,
4 and a component of an elution column.

1 37. A method of determining whether a candidate
2 compound inhibits HAAH enzymatic activity, comprising
3 (a) providing a HAAH polypeptide;
4 (b) providing a polypeptide comprising an EGF-like
5 domain;
6 (c) contacting said HAAH polypeptide or said NOTCH
7 polypeptide with said candidate compound;
8 (d) determining hydroxylation of said polypeptide of
9 step (b), wherein a decrease in hydroxylation in the
10 presence of said candidate compound compared to that in the
11 absence of said compound indicates that said compound
12 inhibits HAAH enzymatic activity.

1 38. A method of determining whether a candidate
2 compound inhibits HAAH activation of NOTCH, comprising
3 (a) providing a cell expressing HAAH;
4 (b) contacting said cell with a candidate compound;
5 and
6 (c) measuring translocation of activated NOTCH to
7 the nucleus of said cell, wherein a decrease in
8 translocation in the presence of said compound compared to
9 that in the absence of said compound indicates that said
10 compound HAAH activation of NOTCH.